WEST

Your wildcard search against 2000 terms has yielded the results below

Search for additional matches among the next 2000 terms

Generate Collection

Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 10 of 84 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 6126936 A

L2: Entry 1 of 84 File: USPT Oct 3, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6126936
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6126936 A
TITLE: Microcapsules and composite microreactors for immunoisolation of cells

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 2. Document ID: US 6114388 A

L2: Entry 2 of 84 File: USPT Sep 5, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6114388
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6114388 A
TITLE: Monofunctional and/or polyfunctional polylysine conjuages

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 3. Document ID: US 6096537 A

L2: Entry 3 of 84 File: USPT Aug 1, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6096537
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6096537 A
TITLE: Cells with multiple altered epitopes on a surface antigen for use in transplantation

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 4. Document ID: US 6093802 A

L2: Entry 4 of 84 File: USPT Jul 25, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6093802
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6093802 A
TITLE: Glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 5. Document ID: US 6060516 A

L2: Entry 5 of 84 File: USPT May 9, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6060516
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6060516 A
TITLE: N.sup.1 -propargylhydrazines, N.sup.2 -propargylhydrazines and their analogs for the treatment of depression, anxiety and neurodegeneration

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 6. Document ID: US 6057373 A

L2: Entry 6 of 84 File: USPT May 2, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6057373
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6057373 A
TITLE: Methods of treating tardive dyskinesia and other movement disorders using NMDA receptor antagonists

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 7. Document ID: US 6054492 A

L2: Entry 7 of 84 File: USPT Apr 25, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6054492
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6054492 A
TITLE: Fluorinated copolymeric pharmaceutical adjuncts

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 8. Document ID: US 6045807 A

L2: Entry 8 of 84 File: USPT Apr 4, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6045807
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6045807 A
TITLE: Method for production of neuroblasts

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 9. Document ID: US 6043054 A

L2: Entry 9 of 84 File: USPT Mar 28, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6043054
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6043054 A
TITLE: Polynucleotides encoding a novel GABA BP polypeptide

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 10. Document ID: US 6024977 A

L2: Entry 10 of 84 File: USPT Feb 15, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6024977
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6024977 A
TITLE: Covalent polar lipid conjugates with neurologically active compounds for targeting

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

Generate Collection

Term	Documents
PARKINSON$	0
PARKINSON.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	12641
PARKINSONAL.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	1
PARKINSONAND.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	1
PARKINSONDISEASE.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	6
PARKINSONE.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	1
PARKINSONEAN.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	2
PARKINSONHS.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	2
PARKINSONI.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	2
PARKINSONIA.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	5
(L1 AND (PARKINSON$ SAME TREAT$ SAME GABA)).USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI.	84

There are more results than shown above. Click here to view the entire set.

Display 10 Documents, starting with Document: 11

Display Format: TI Change Format

WEST

Your wildcard search against 2000 terms has yielded the results below

Search for additional matches among the next 2000 terms

Generate Collection

Search Results - Record(s) 21 through 30 of 84 returned.

☐ 21. Document ID: US 5891477 A

L2: Entry 21 of 84 File: USPT Apr 6, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5891477
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5891477 A
TITLE: Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents inhibition of fibrotic response to an implanted device

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 22. Document ID: US 5883122 A

L2: Entry 22 of 84 File: USPT Mar 16, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5883122
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5883122 A
TITLE: Nitrate esters and their use for neurological conditions

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 23. Document ID: US 5871472 A

L2: Entry 23 of 84 File: USPT Feb 16, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5871472
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5871472 A
TITLE: Planting devices for the focal release of neuroinhibitory compounds

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 24. Document ID: US 5861405 A

L2: Entry 24 of 84 File: USPT Jan 19, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5861405
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5861405 A
TITLE: S-substituted 1,3,7-trialkyl-xanthine derivatives

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 25. Document ID: US 5837470 A

L2: Entry 25 of 84 File: USPT Nov 17, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5837470
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5837470 A
TITLE: Method of recovering a biological molecule from a recombinant microorganism

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 26. Document ID: US 5830651 A

L2: Entry 26 of 84 File: USPT Nov 3, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5830651
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5830651 A
TITLE: Human oligodendroglial progenitor cell line

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 27. Document ID: US 5827819 A

L2: Entry 27 of 84 File: USPT Oct 27, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5827819
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5827819 A
TITLE: Covalent polar lipid conjugates with neurologically active compounds for targeting

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 28. Document ID: US 5773221 A

L2: Entry 28 of 84 File: USPT Jun 30, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5773221
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5773221 A
TITLE: Method of recovering a biological molecule from a recombinant microorganism

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 29. Document ID: US 5770414 A

L2: Entry 29 of 84 File: USPT Jun 23, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5770414
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5770414 A
TITLE: Regulatable retrovirus system for genetic modification of cells

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 30. Document ID: US 5767252 A

L2: Entry 30 of 84 File: USPT Jun 16, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5767252
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5767252 A
TITLE: Neuronal cell growth factor, Narp

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

Generate Collection

Term	Documents
PARKINSON$	0
PARKINSON.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	12641
PARKINSONAL.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	1
PARKINSONAND.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	1
PARKINSONDISEASE.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	6
PARKINSONE.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	1
PARKINSONEAN.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	2
PARKINSONHS.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	2
PARKINSONI.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	2
PARKINSONIA.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	5
(L1 AND (PARKINSON$ SAME TREAT$ SAME GABA)).USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI.	84

There are more results than shown above. Click here to view the entire set.

Display 10 Documents, starting with Document: 31

Display Format: TI Change Format

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Your wildcard search against 2000 terms has yielded the results below

Search for additional matches among the next 2000 terms

Generate Collection

Search Results - Record(s) 31 through 40 of 84 returned.

☐ 31. Document ID: US 5766948 A

L2: Entry 31 of 84 File: USPT Jun 16, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5766948
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5766948 A
TITLE: Method for production of neuroblasts

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 32. Document ID: US 5753505 A

L2: Entry 32 of 84 File: USPT May 19, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5753505
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5753505 A
TITLE: Neuronal progenitor cells and uses thereof

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 33. Document ID: US 5723449 A

L2: Entry 33 of 84 File: USPT Mar 3, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5723449
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5723449 A
TITLE: Methods and compositions for inhibiting uridine secretion

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 34. Document ID: US 5705660 A

L2: Entry 34 of 84 File: USPT Jan 6, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5705660
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5705660 A
TITLE: Method for the synthesis of .alpha.-oxiranyl amino acids

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 35. Document ID: US 5703055 A

L2: Entry 35 of 84 File: USPT Dec 30, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5703055
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5703055 A
TITLE: Generation of antibodies through lipid mediated DNA delivery

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 36. Document ID: US 5693622 A

L2: Entry 36 of 84 File: USPT Dec 2, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5693622
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5693622 A
TITLE: Expression of exogenous polynucleotide sequences cardiac muscle of a mammal

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 37. Document ID: US 5679340 A

L2: Entry 37 of 84 File: USPT Oct 21, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5679340
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5679340 A
TITLE: Cells with multiple altered epitopes on a surface antigen for use in transplantation

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 38. Document ID: US 5654172 A

L2: Entry 38 of 84 File: USPT Aug 5, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5654172
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5654172 A
TITLE: Gaba.sub.a receptor epsilon subunit

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 39. Document ID: US 5651980 A

L2: Entry 39 of 84 File: USPT Jul 29, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5651980
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5651980 A
TITLE: Methods of use of uncoated gel particles

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 40. Document ID: US 5589466 A

L2: Entry 40 of 84 File: USPT Dec 31, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5589466
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5589466 A
TITLE: Induction of a protective immune response in a mammal by injecting a DNA sequence

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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Generate Collection

Term	Documents
PARKINSON$	0
PARKINSON.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	12641
PARKINSONAL.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	1
PARKINSONAND.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	1
PARKINSONDISEASE.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	6
PARKINSONE.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	1
PARKINSONEAN.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	2
PARKINSONHS.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	2
PARKINSONI.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	2
PARKINSONIA.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	5
(L1 AND (PARKINSON$ SAME TREAT$ SAME GABA)).USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI.	84

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Display 10 Documents, starting with Document: 41

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Your wildcard search against 2000 terms has yielded the results below

Search for additional matches among the next 2000 terms

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Search Results - Record(s) 41 through 50 of 84 returned.

☐ 41. Document ID: US 5580859 A

L2: Entry 41 of 84 File: USPT Dec 3, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5580859
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5580859 A
TITLE: Delivery of exogenous DNA sequences in a mammal

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 42. Document ID: US 5573528 A

L2: Entry 42 of 84 File: USPT Nov 12, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5573528
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5573528 A
TITLE: Implanting devices for the focal release of neuroinhibitory compounds

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 43. Document ID: US 5567689 A

L2: Entry 43 of 84 File: USPT Oct 22, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5567689
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5567689 A
TITLE: Methods for increasing uridine levels with L-nucleosides

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 44. Document ID: US 5474547 A

L2: Entry 44 of 84 File: USPT Dec 12, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5474547
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5474547 A
TITLE: Implanting devices for the focal release of neuroinhibitory compounds

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 45. Document ID: US 5441969 A

L2: Entry 45 of 84 File: USPT Aug 15, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5441969
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5441969 A
TITLE: Imidazole compounds, their preparation and use

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 46. Document ID: US 5424185 A

L2: Entry 46 of 84 File: USPT Jun 13, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5424185
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5424185 A
TITLE: Human high-affinity neurotransmitter uptake system

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 47. Document ID: US 5389623 A

L2: Entry 47 of 84 File: USPT Feb 14, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5389623
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5389623 A
TITLE: Redox carriers for brain-specific drug delivery

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 48. Document ID: US 5360809 A

L2: Entry 48 of 84 File: USPT Nov 1, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5360809
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5360809 A
TITLE: Imidazole compounds and their use as calcium channel blockers

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 49. Document ID: US 5314903 A

L2: Entry 49 of 84 File: USPT May 24, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5314903
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5314903 A
TITLE: Benzimidazole compounds useful as calcium channel blockers

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 50. Document ID: US 5302583 A

L2: Entry 50 of 84 File: USPT Apr 12, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5302583
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5302583 A
TITLE: Treatment of human diseases involving dysregulation or dysfunction of the nervous system

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

Generate Collection

Term	Documents
PARKINSON$	0
PARKINSON.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	12641
PARKINSONAL.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	1
PARKINSONAND.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	1
PARKINSONDISEASE.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	6
PARKINSONE.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	1
PARKINSONEAN.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	2
PARKINSONHS.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	2
PARKINSONI.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	2
PARKINSONIA.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	5
(L1 AND (PARKINSON$ SAME TREAT$ SAME GABA)).USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI.	84

There are more results than shown above. Click here to view the entire set.

Display 10 Documents, starting with Document: 51

Display Format: TI Change Format

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L2: Entry 51 of 84 File: USPT Jun 1, 1993

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5215969 A
TITLE: Dopaminergic neurotrophic factor for treatment of Parkinson's disease

ABPL:
Dopaminergic Neurotrophic Factor (DNTF), derived from cells of the peripheral nervous system, is administered to patients suffering from Parkinson's Disease in an amount effective to facilitate survival of substantia nigra dopamine nerve cells.

BSPR:
The present invention relates to a composition of matter, derived from cells of the peripheral nervous system, comprising dopaminergic neurotrophic factor, to a pharmaceutical preparation containing the dopaminergic neutrophic factor, and to its use in the treatment of Parkinson's disease.

BSPR:
Parkinson's disease is a neurodegenerative disorder of the basal ganglia affecting specific populations of neurons in the central nervous system. Symptoms of Parkinson's disease include tremor at rest, muscular rigidity, akinesia and bradykinesia.

BSPR:
Evidence indicating that the loss of dopaminergic neurons is causally connected with the symptoms associated with Parkinson's disease was found in 1983. Specifically, certain drug abusers who injected a toxin, known as 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (MPTP), as a heroin substitute developed signs of parkinsonism soon after injection. It was subsequently determined that MPTP is converted to a form (MPP+) that accumulates in substantia nigra dopamine neurons where it acts as a toxin destroying these neurons. The resultant loss of dopaminergic neurons was found to mimic the neuropathology observed in Parkinson's disease.

BSPR:
Studies have shown that Parkinson's disease, as well as other neurodegenerative disorders such as Alzheimer's disease and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), may occur due to the loss or decreased availability of a neurotrophic substance specific for a particular population of neurons affected in each disorder. As used herein, "neurotrophic factor" refers to a substance or combination of substances whose primary function is to increase and/or maintain the survival of a neuronal population, but may also affect the outgrowth of neuron processes (neurite-promoting factors), and the metabolic activity of a neuron. The specific neurtrophic factor is synthesized, stored, and/or released from the target area of the degenerating neurons, bound and internalized by specific receptors, and transported in a retrograde fashion to the neuron body where it exerts its trophic effects well into adulthood. It may be the loss of such specific neurotrophic factors which is responsible for age-related declines in cell survival and/or function. While the cellular source remains unclear, there is evidence to suggest that neurons and glia are both capable of secreting neurotrophic factors.

BSPR:
Several putative neurotrophic factors effecting specific neuronal populations in the central nervous system have been reported. For example, it is postulated that Alzheimer's disease is the result of the loss or decreased availability of nerve growth factor (NGF), a polypeptide of approximately 13,000 dalton molecular weight in the monomer form. NGF is known to increase the survival, function and

regeneration of cholinergic neurons in the basal forebrain. This population of cholinergic neurons has been shown to shrink and/or die in patients having Alzheimer's disease, and may be the primary neuronal defect responsible for the profound cognitive deficits associated with Alzheimer's disease. Recent studies have demonstrated that NGF is synthesized and released from the target areas of these cholinergic neurons, which are the hippocampal formation and the neocortex. Thoenen, H. et al., Rev. Physiol. Biochem. Pharmacol. 109:145-178 (1987); and Whittemore, S. R. et al., Brain Res. Rev. 12:439-464 (1987). Insofar as is known, there is no conclusive evidence that a loss of NGF production is the primary cause of degeneration of the basal forebrain cholinergic neurons. However, it has been proposed to treat Alzheimer patients by administering exogenous NGF, in order to increase the survival of degenerating neuronal populations.

BSPR:
At the present time, the therapy of choice for patients having Parkinson's disease is through stimulation of dopamine receptors in the striatum, which is the target area of substantia nigra neurons. This is achieved through "precursor drug therapy", involving the administration of .beta.-(3,4-dihydroxy phenyl)-.alpha.-alanine(L-DOPA/LEVODOPA), which passes the blood-brain barrier and is converted to dopamine. While this pharmacological approach is initially effective, L-DOPA treatment often becomes less effective over time and in many cases the patients' symptoms worsen.

BSPR:
Numerous neurotrophic factors, in addition to NGF, which produce biological effects in the central nervous system have been reported, and these will be more specifically discussed hereinbelow. Insofar as is known, however, there is no currently available method for rescuing degenerating dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra. In addition, the conditions responsible for the onset of the degeneration of these nerve cells have not been elucidated. Thus, there is currently no clearly effective cure for Parkinson's disease.

BSPR:
In accordance with another aspect of this invention, there is provided a pharmaceutical preparation for the treatment of Parkinson's disease which comprises, as the active agent, the aforesaid DNTF in an amount sufficient to increase the survival and function of dopamine nerve cells located in the substantia nigra and projecting to the striatum, and, possibly, to cause regeneration of these cells.

BSPR:
In accordance with a further aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for treating patients having Parkinson's disease, which comprises administering to such patients the above-described DNTF.

BSPR:
The present invention represents a potentially important alternative to current therapy used for treatment of Parkinson's disease. The precursor drug therapy (L-DOPA) now in use does not provide a cure for Parkinson's disease, but rather is a method of treatment that may become ineffective and even detrimental with prolonged use. It is anticipated that treatment of Parkinson's patients with the dopamine neurotrophic factor of the invention will inhibit or halt the progress of the disease by reducing the degeneration and dysfunction of substantia nigra nerve cells. In addition, dopamine neurotrophic factor treatment may be useful in transplantation strategies where dopamine cells are transplanted as a means of replacing lost dopamine function. Specifically, dopaminergic neurotrophic factor may be administered in conjunction with central nervous system grafts of dopamine-synthesizing tissue in order to enhance the survival and function of the grafted tissue.

BSPR:
The dopaminergic neurotrophic factor of the invention that is responsible for the observed activity against Parkinson's disease appears to comprises a polypeptide of approximately 9,500 daltons in molecular weight. However, the possiblity that the factor may be glycosylated or associated with lipids has not been ruled out. Accordingly, the singular of the terms "agent", "component", "ingredient", or the like, as used herein in reference to the DNTF, also includes the plural.

BSPR:

As noted above, the primary symptoms of Parkinson's disease are caused by a defect in a specific neurotransmitter system, the nigrostriatal dopamine system. Specifically, dopamine neurons in the substantia nigra degenerate, resulting in the loss of dopamine input to the striatum and the onset of characteristic movement abnormalities.

BSPR:
One possible explanation for the degeneration of the dopamine-containing nerve cells is that a specific dopamine neurotrophic factor becomes ineffective, unavailable or is no longer synthesized by the target regions in the striatum. In addition, most neurotrophic factors function through specific membrane-bound receptors located on presynaptic terminals. Alterations in the function of these receptors would tend to render the neurotrophic factor ineffective. In a normal, healthy individual, dopamine neurotrophic factor is released from the target region of these dopamine-containing substantia nigra nerve cells in the striatum. This factor is recognized and bound by specific receptors, then internalized as a complex and transported in a retrograde fashion to the cell body of the nerve cell where it functions to maintain dopamine neuron survival and normal homeostatic function. In the case of Parkinson's disease, by comparison, the striatum may no longer be providing an adequate supply of the dopaminergic neurotrophic factor, resulting in dopamine nerve cells that are no longer able to function adequately and may eventually die due to the loss of the dopaminergic neurotrophic factor.

BSPR:
The extraction of DNTF is performed on peripheral nerve preparations that have been incubated in low-serum or serum-free culture medium. In a preferred embodiment, Schwann cells (which are derived from the sciatic nerve) are utilized. Protease inhibitors, such as leupeptin, may be included in the culture medium in order to minimize the degradation of proteins secreted by the peripheral nerve cells.

BSPR:
The molecular weight of purified DNTF polypeptide is approximately 9,500 daltons. The purified polypeptide has been found to have the following additional characteristics: (1) it is a basic substance, as it does not bind to anion exchange resins such as DEAE cellulose, but can be eluted from carboxymethyl cellulose using 0.5 M NaCl; and (2) the 9,500 dalton polypeptide-containing band can be excised from an SDS gel (0.1% SDS), and the polypeptide eluted into culture media for treatment of dopaminergic neurons, and the polypeptide present in the 9,500 dalton band exhibits the biological activity of DNTF.

BSPR:
The dopamine neurotrophic activity of the recovered material is readily determined via bioassay. One method of assaying for neurotrophic activity is to determine biological activity in cultures of dopaminergic nerve cells. The DNTF polypeptide of the invention has been found to exhibit selective survival and survival-related effects, i.e. production of dopamine-synthesizing enzymes, on dopamine nerve cells using the culture bioassay. Other measures of dopaminergic neurotrophic activity, besides survival, include cell growth and metabolic functions associated with normal homeostatic function, such as high affinity dopamine uptake. Following incubation with fractions exhibiting dopaminergic neurotrophic activity, dissociated cell cultures are stained using tyrosine hydroxylase immunocytochemistry. Tyrosine hydroxylase is an enzyme necessary for the production of dopamine. Thus, by using antibodies to tyrosine hydroxylase, dopamine-containing nerve cells may be identified. Once the dopamine-containing nerve cells are identified, measures of cell size can be performed on culture treated with DNTF, as opposed to control treated cultures.

BSPR:
Once dopamine is released from the presynaptic terminal, it is degraded by monoamine oxidase or taken up again into the presynaptic terminal by a high affinity uptake mechanism. Using radioactive (.sup.3 H) dopamine, the high-affinity uptake of dopamine can be determined in cultures treated with dopaminergic neurotrophic factor or control solutions. Increases in dopamine uptake can indicate increased dopamine synthesis and release, a measure of metabolic function in such nerve cells.

BSPR:

Experiments have been performed, both in vitro and in vivo which demonstrate the neurotrophic effect of DNTF on substantia nigra dopamine nerve cells and its potential for effectively treating Parkinson's Disease. The nature of these experiments and their results are described hereinbelow.

BSPR:
Gangliosides, a family of glycosphingolipids present in nerve tissues, may also be secreted by peripheral nerves. While there is no evidence to indicate that gangliosides function as a survival or neurotrophic factor, it appears that the presence of gangliosides may potentiate neurotrophic activity. For example, gangliosides have been shown to potentiate the effects of NGF on cultured basal forebrain cholinergic neurons. In addition, ganglioside treatment has been shown to enhance the regeneration (but not survival) of substantia nigra dopamine neurons following damage. Thus, the effects of gangliosides are not as specific as DNTF, and require the presence of other appropriate trophic influences to be effective.

BSPR:
Considering the striatum-recovered factors listed in Table 1, DNTF differs from striatal-derived neurotrophic factor in that its molecular weight is less than 14,000. Moreover, it has been suggested that striatal-derived neurotrophic factor may not be unique, but in fact exhibits properties not unlike those of BDNF and bFGF. Dal Toso, R. et al., J. Neurosci., 8:733-745 (1988). Other factors are found in the striatum that fall within the molecular weight range of 1,500-2,200 daltons. These factors, however, are also found in high concentrations in non-dopaminergic brain regions, such as the hippocampus, amygdala and cerebral cortex, and also influence the high affinity uptake of gamma-amino-n-butyric acid (GABA). These data indicate that striatal extract factors may not necessarily be specific to dopamine neurons. The use of striatal factors as a diagnostic and therapeutic tool in the treatment of Parkinson's Disease is the subject of a separate patent application. See U.S. patent application Ser. No. 444,293, filed Nov. 24, 1982, and related applications.

BSPR:
It is especially advantageous to formulate the pharmaceutical preparation in dosage unit form for ease of administration and uniformity of dosage. "Dosage unit form" as used herein, refers to a physically discrete unit of the pharmaceutical preparation appropriate for the patient undergoing treatment. Each dosage should contain the quantity of active ingredient calculated to produce the desired therapeutic effect in association with the selected pharmaceutical carrier. The appropriate dosage unit to be administered for facilitating survival of substantia nigra dopamine nerve cells may be routinely determined by those skilled in the art. It is expected that the standard dosage unit will contain less than a milligram of the active ingredient.

BSPR:
The pharmaceutical preparation is preferably administered parenterally, e.g. by introduction into the central nervous system of the patient. Such administration may be accomplished by intracerebroventricular infusion. Patients may also be treated with DNTF by transplanting into the striatum cells of the peripheral nervous system capable of releasing DNTF. Such cells may be cotransplanted with dopamine-synthesizing cells of the central nervous system, such as mesencephalic dopamine synthesizing cells. The treatments just described may also be administered in conjunction with one another. For example, dopamine synthesizing cells of the central nervous system may be transplanted into the striatum of a patient who is simultaneously being administered the pharmaceutical preparation of the invention. Non-parenteral routes may also be useful in administering DNTF, including oral, intranasal, rectal as well as opthalmic administration. The pharmaceutical preparation of the invention may be administered at appropriate intervals, until the symptoms of the disease are no longer evident, after which the dosage may be reduced to a maintenance level. The appropriate interval of administration in a particular case would normally depend on the condition of the patient. As used herein, the term "patient" includes both humans and animals.

DEPR:
Rat sciatic nerves (approximately 2.5-3.0 cm in length) are placed in 1.0 ml. of sterile, serum-free culture medium containing protease inhibitors and incubated at 37.degree. C. in a humid environment containing 95% air and 5% CO.sub.2. After three days of incubation, the conditioned medium was removed, frozen at

-20.degree. C. and the culture medium was replaced with new medium. The removal and replacement process was repeated for two more cycles, so that 3.0 ml of conditioned medium was obtained. The conditioned medium was then placed into Centricon.RTM.-10 and -30 centrifuge tubes and centrifuged for 11/2 hours at 4.degree. C. A total of 3 fractions were isolated using this technique. A first fraction contained compounds of molecular weight of 10,000 daltons or less and included the DNTF. A second fraction contained compounds of molecular weight of 30,000 daltons or less, which included substances that dramatically increased the outgrowth of neurite processes, i.e. neurite number, length and branching, in dopamine-containing neurons and culture. A third fraction comprised compounds of molecular weight in excess of 30,000 daltons which included substances which exhibited a neurotoxin-like effect on dopamine-containing neurons. Because DNTF is found in the fraction recovered in the Centricon-10 centrifuge tube, isolation of DNTF can be initiated using this procedure. The DNTF-containing fraction was sterilized by passage through a 0.2 um filter, lyophilized and subjected to neurotrophic activity determination by culture bioassay.

DEPR:
The molecular weight of purified DNTF polypeptide has been determined to be approximately 9,500 daltons, using SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. The purified dopaminergic neurotrophic factor has also been found to have the following characteristics: (1) it is a basic protein, as it does not bind to anion exchange resins such as DEAE cellulose, but can be eluted from carboxymethyl cellulose using 0.5 M NaCl; and (2) the 9,500 dalton protein band can be excised from an SDS gel (0.1% SDS), and the protein eluted into culture media for treatment of dopaminergic neurons, and the protein present in the 9,500 dalton band exhibits the biological activity of DNTF.

DEPR:
Dissociation cultures of dopamine nerve cells were obtained using standard protocols. Specifically, 25 0.2-0.4 mm pieces of rat ventral mesencephalon (which included A8-A10 dopamine nerve cells) were disected from embryonic day 13-16 rats. At this stage of development, the dopamine nerve cells were post mitotic, but did not yet innervate the striatum. Dissociated cell cultures were prepared by triturating the tissue in the presence of DNase (1 mg/ml) and trypsin (0.25 mg/ml). Cells were washed in Opti-MEM medium (Gibco) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) and then plated in 16 mm diameter plastic wells at a density of 500,000 cells per well containing 1.0 ml Opti-MEM and 10% FBS. Cells were allowed to equilibrate in this solution for 72 hours, at which time the cells were switched to 1.0 ml serum-free Opti-MEM containing a 100 ul solution of DNTF solution. These cells were maintained at 37.degree. C in 95% air-5% C02 for a period of 7 days, with the DNTF-containing culture medium being replaced every other day. Thus, the cells received three treatments of DNTF-containing culture medium.

DEPR:
Cultures treated for 10-14 days with the <10,000 molecular weight fraction obtained in Example 1(a) exhibited a 1.8-8.0 fold increase in dopamine cell number compared to control treated cultures. Cultures treated with the 10,000-20,000 molecular weight fraction obtained in Example 1(a) also exhibited an increase in dopamine cell survival, but not to the same extent as that observed for the first fraction (1.5 for the second fraction, as compared with 1.8-8.0 for the first fraction). This is probably due to the dilution of the DNTF in the higher molecular weight fraction. However, extensive neurite outgrowth was observed in cultures that were treated with the 10,000-20,000 m.w. from Example 1(a), as compared with all other treatments. While this neurite-promoting factor has not been conclusively identified, it exhibits properties similar to CNTF (see Table 1 above), which is found in relatively high concentrations in peripheral nerve extracts.

DEPR:
The hollow polymer fibers serve as carriers for subsequent transplantation of the nerve segments into the central nervous system. The polymer fibers comprise a semiporous membrane that allows for the exclusion of molecules of specified molecular weights. The membrane of the polymer fibers used in this experiment allowed the passage of molecules up to 50,000 daltons. The nature of the polymer is such as to inhibit rejection of the transplant by the immune system.

DEPR:

The in vivo test data indicate that DNTF treatment in patients having Parksinson's Disease would provide a valuable alternative to present therapy by facilitating dopamine neuron survival in the substantia nigra, which present therapy is unable to achieve.

CLPR:
6. A pharmaceutical preparation for the treatment of Parkinson's Disease which comprises, as an active ingredient, a purified form of soluble dopaminergic neurotrophic factor derived from cultured cells of the mammalian peripheral nervous system, said factor comrpising a polypeptide of molecular weight between about 9,000 and about 10,000 daltons, said factor being capable of increasing the survival time of fetal, non-mitotic dopamine nerve cells in culture, and of increasing in vivo expression of tyrosine hydroxylase in substantia nigra dopamine nerve cells exposed to said factor, said factor having a neurotrophic effect on substantia nigra dopamine nerve cells, and a biologically acceptable medium.

CLPR:
8. A method for treating patients having Parkinson's Disease, which comprises administering to said patients the pharmaceutical preparation of claim 6.

WEST

Your wildcard search against 2000 terms has yielded the results below

Search for additional matches among the next 2000 terms

Generate Collection

Search Results - Record(s) 51 through 60 of 84 returned.

☐ 51. Document ID: US 5215969 A

L2: Entry 51 of 84 File: USPT Jun 1, 1993

US-PAT-NO: 5215969
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5215969 A
TITLE: Dopaminergic neurotrophic factor for treatment of Parkinson's disease

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 52. Document ID: US 5210091 A

L2: Entry 52 of 84 File: USPT May 11, 1993

US-PAT-NO: 5210091
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5210091 A
TITLE: Imidazole compounds and their use

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 53. Document ID: US 5189026 A

L2: Entry 53 of 84 File: USPT Feb 23, 1993

US-PAT-NO: 5189026
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5189026 A
TITLE: Treatment of human diseases involving dysregulation or dysfunction of the nervous system

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 54. Document ID: US 5087618 A

L2: Entry 54 of 84 File: USPT Feb 11, 1992

US-PAT-NO: 5087618
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5087618 A
TITLE: Redox carriers for brain-specific drug delivery

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 55. Document ID: US 5017375 A

L2: Entry 55 of 84 File: USPT May 21, 1991

US-PAT-NO: 5017375
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5017375 A
TITLE: Method to prepare a neurotrophic composition

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 56. Document ID: US 4880921 A

L2: Entry 56 of 84 File: USPT Nov 14, 1989

US-PAT-NO: 4880921
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4880921 A
TITLE: Brain-specific drug delivery

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 57. Document ID: US 4829070 A

L2: Entry 57 of 84 File: USPT May 9, 1989

US-PAT-NO: 4829070
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4829070 A
TITLE: Novel redox carriers for brain-specific drug delivery

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 58. Document ID: US 4668703 A

L2: Entry 58 of 84 File: USPT May 26, 1987

US-PAT-NO: 4668703
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4668703 A
TITLE: .gamma.-allenyl-.gamma.-aminobutyric acids

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 59. Document ID: US 4639468 A

L2: Entry 59 of 84 File: USPT Jan 27, 1987

US-PAT-NO: 4639468
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4639468 A
TITLE: Derivatives of glycinamide, their preparation and their use

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 60. Document ID: US 4381307 A

L2: Entry 60 of 84 File: USPT Apr 26, 1983

US-PAT-NO: 4381307
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4381307 A
TITLE: Soft tertiary amine esters of bio-affecting carboxylic acids

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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Generate Collection

Term	Documents
PARKINSON$	0
PARKINSON.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	12641
PARKINSONAL.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	1
PARKINSONAND.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	1
PARKINSONDISEASE.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	6
PARKINSONE.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	1
PARKINSONEAN.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	2
PARKINSONHS.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	2
PARKINSONI.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	2
PARKINSONIA.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	5
(L1 AND (PARKINSON$ SAME TREAT$ SAME GABA)).USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI.	84

There are more results than shown above. Click here to view the entire set.

Display 10 Documents, starting with Document: 61

Display Format: TI Change Format

WEST

Your wildcard search against 2000 terms has yielded the results below

Search for additional matches among the next 2000 terms

Generate Collection

Search Results - Record(s) 61 through 70 of 84 returned.

☐ 61. Document ID: US 4375477 A

L2: Entry 61 of 84 File: USPT Mar 1, 1983

US-PAT-NO: 4375477
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4375477 A
TITLE: Fluorinated methyl beta-alanine derivatives

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 62. Document ID: US 4362731 A

L2: Entry 62 of 84 File: USPT Dec 7, 1982

US-PAT-NO: 4362731
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4362731 A
TITLE: Myotonolytic use of 4,5,6,7-tetrahydroisoxazolo [5,4-c] pyridin-3-ol and derivatives thereof

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 63. Document ID: US 4353910 A

L2: Entry 63 of 84 File: USPT Oct 12, 1982

US-PAT-NO: 4353910
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4353910 A
TITLE: Derivatives of 4,5,6,7-tetrahydroisoxazolo [5,4-c] pyridine-3-one, pharmaceutical compositions and methods of treatment

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 64. Document ID: US 4323704 A

L2: Entry 64 of 84 File: USPT Apr 6, 1982

US-PAT-NO: 4323704
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4323704 A
TITLE: .alpha.Acetylene and .alpha.-vinyl derivatives of amino acids

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 65. Document ID: US 4301287 A

L2: Entry 65 of 84 File: USPT Nov 17, 1981

US-PAT-NO: 4301287
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4301287 A
TITLE: Heterocyclic compounds

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 66. Document ID: US 4278676 A

L2: Entry 66 of 84 File: USPT Jul 14, 1981

US-PAT-NO: 4278676
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4278676 A
TITLE: Heterocyclic compounds

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 67. Document ID: US 4267374 A

L2: Entry 67 of 84 File: USPT May 12, 1981

US-PAT-NO: 4267374
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4267374 A
TITLE: Derivatives of amines and amino acids

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 68. Document ID: US 4139563 A

L2: Entry 68 of 84 File: USPT Feb 13, 1979

US-PAT-NO: 4139563
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4139563 A
TITLE: .alpha.-ACETYLENIC DERIVATIVES OF AMINES

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 69. Document ID: US 4138484 A

L2: Entry 69 of 84 File: USPT Feb 6, 1979

US-PAT-NO: 4138484
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4138484 A
TITLE: Method for treating schizophrenia and method and composition for potentiating neuroleptic drugs

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 70. Document ID: US 4134918 A

L2: Entry 70 of 84 File: USPT Jan 16, 1979

US-PAT-NO: 4134918
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4134918 A
TITLE: Alpha-halomethyl derivatives of amines

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

Generate Collection

Term	Documents
PARKINSON$	0
PARKINSON.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	12641
PARKINSONAL.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	1
PARKINSONAND.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	1
PARKINSONDISEASE.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	6
PARKINSONE.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	1
PARKINSONEAN.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	2
PARKINSONHS.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	2
PARKINSONI.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	2
PARKINSONIA.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	5
(L1 AND (PARKINSON$ SAME TREAT$ SAME GABA)).USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI.	84

There are more results than shown above. Click here to view the entire set.

Display 10 Documents, starting with Document: 71

Display Format: TI Change Format

WEST

Your wildcard search against 2000 terms has yielded the results below

Search for additional matches among the next 2000 terms

Generate Collection

Search Results - Record(s) 71 through 80 of 84 returned.

☐ 71. Document ID: US 4129652 A

L2: Entry 71 of 84 File: USPT Dec 12, 1978

US-PAT-NO: 4129652
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4129652 A
TITLE: Method for potentiating neuroleptic drugs

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 72. Document ID: US 4084000 A

L2: Entry 72 of 84 File: USPT Apr 11, 1978

US-PAT-NO: 4084000
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4084000 A
TITLE: Method of treating schizophrenia

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 73. Document ID: US 3978216 A

L2: Entry 73 of 84 File: USPT Aug 31, 1976

US-PAT-NO: 3978216
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3978216 A
TITLE: Method for treating schizophrenia and method and composition for potentiating neuroleptic drugs

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 74. Document ID: WO 200025798 A1

L2: Entry 74 of 84 File: DWPI May 11, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-365388
DERWENT-WEEK: 200031

TITLE: Method for treating Parkinson's disease in a mammal comprising administration of an antisense, or triplex oligonucleotide to downregulate glutamic acid decarboxylase

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 75. Document ID: AU 9885893 A, WO 9904775 A2
L2: Entry 75 of 84 File: DWPI Feb 16, 1999

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1999-142578
DERWENT-WEEK: 199926

TITLE: Increasing the survival of neuronal, dopaminergic and GABA-nergic cells - by using a ptc therapeutic such as a protein kinase inhibitor, or an agent derived from hedgehog polypeptides, useful in the treatment of Parkinson's disease

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☑ 76. Document ID: MX 9706280 A1, WO 9626929 A1, ZA 9601591 A, AU 9647131 A, FI 9703519 A, NO 9703948 A, EP 812318 A1, CZ 9702711 A3, SK 9701151 A3, BR 9607443 A, HU 9800631 A2, AU 697610 B, NZ 301653 A, JP 11501016 W, KR 98702546 A, US 5998613 A, IL 117295 A
L2: Entry 76 of 84 File: DWPI Jun 1, 1998

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1996-497218
DERWENT-WEEK: 200009

TITLE: New 4-amino-tetra:hydro-benzisoxazole or benzisothiazole derivs. - used as GABA uptake inhibitors, e.g. for treating pain,psychosis, anxiety or esp. epilepsy or convulsions

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Clip Img | Image

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☐ 77. Document ID: US 5430039 A
L2: Entry 77 of 84 File: DWPI Jul 4, 1995

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1995-245754
DERWENT-WEEK: 199532

TITLE: Inhibiting necrosis due to cerebral ischaemia - by admin. of mepacrine, chloroquine or hydroxychloroquine

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 78. Document ID: AT 8902396 A
L2: Entry 78 of 84 File: DWPI Apr 15, 1994

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1994-176693
DERWENT-WEEK: 199422

TITLE: New N-substd. piperidine and 3-pyrrolidine derivs. - esp. useful in treatment of epilepsy.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☑ 79. Document ID: AU 8430375 A, CA 1252477 A, DE 3468103 G, DK 8403357 A, EP 134481 A, EP 134481 B, ES 8603169 A, ES 8605468 A, FI 8402723 A, FI 8904429 A, HU 34435 T, JP 60036448 A, NO 8402759 A, ZA 8405237 A
L2: Entry 79 of 84 File: DWPI Jan 10, 1985

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1985-050357
DERWENT-WEEK: 198509

TITLE: New amino-alkenoic acids and derivs. - useful as potent inhibitors of gamma-amino-butyric acid transaminase

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 80. Document ID: EP 88593 A, AU 8312029 A, CA 1195327 A, DD 207716 A, DE 3371786 G, DK 8300972 A, EP 88593 B, ES 8404346 A, ES 8504173 A, FI 8300708 A, GB 2116179 A, GB 2116179 B, HU 31175 T, IL 68002 A, JP 58162582 A, KR 8600847 B, PT 76312 A, RO 86320 A, US 4513135 A, US 4585861 A, ZA 8301387 A
L2: Entry 80 of 84 File: DWPI Sep 14, 1983

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1983-766411
DERWENT-WEEK: 198338

TITLE: 5,6-Di:phenyl-pyrazine and -12,4-triazine derivs. - useful as gamma-aminob utyric acid and benzodiazepine binding activators

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

Generate Collection

Term	Documents
PARKINSON$	0
PARKINSON.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	12641
PARKINSONAL.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	1
PARKINSONAND.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	1
PARKINSONDISEASE.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	6
PARKINSONE.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	1
PARKINSONEAN.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	2
PARKINSONHS.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	2
PARKINSONI.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	2
PARKINSONIA.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	5
(L1 AND (PARKINSON$ SAME TREAT$ SAME GABA)).USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI.	84

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Display 10 Documents, starting with Document: 81

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Your wildcard search against 2000 terms has yielded the results below

Search for additional matches among the next 2000 terms

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Search Results - Record(s) 81 through 84 of 84 returned.

☐ 81. Document ID: EP 24965 A, CA 1161450 A, DE 3062893 G, DK 8003206 A, EP 24965 B, GB 2058052 A, GB 2058052 B, IL 60594 A, JP 56020557 A, JP 89008613 B, NO 8002218 A, US 4375477 A

L2: Entry 81 of 84 File: DWPI Mar 11, 1981

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1981-19809D
DERWENT-WEEK: 198112
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TITLE: Beta-mono:and beta di:fluoromethyl-beta-alanine(s) and derivs. - useful as inhibitors of gamma-aminobutyric acid transaminase

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 82. Document ID: BE 873412 A, DE 2855878 A, DK 7900121 A, FR 2414494 A, GB 2012266 A, GB 2012266 B, IT 1113738 B, JP 54100349 A, NL 7900221 A, NO 7900084 A, PT 69018 A, SE 7813351 A, US 4187316 A, ZA 7806945 A

L2: Entry 82 of 84 File: DWPI May 2, 1979

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1979-37199B
DERWENT-WEEK: 197920
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TITLE: 3-Amino-1,5-cyclohexadiene-carboxylic acid and derivs. - are gamma-amino-b utyric acid transaminase inhibitors useful as anti-epileptics, and also have sedative activity etc.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 83. Document ID: BE 873411 A, DE 2855931 A, DK 7900122 A, FR 2414493 A, GB 2012268 A, GB 2012268 B, IT 1113739 B, JP 54100351 A, NL 7900079 A, NO 7900083 A, PT 69044 A, SE 7813350 A, ZA 7806944 A

L2: Entry 83 of 84 File: DWPI May 2, 1979

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1979-37198B
DERWENT-WEEK: 197920
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TITLE: 3-Amino-1,4-cyclohexadiene-carboxylic acid and derivs. - are gamma-amino-b utyric acid transaminase inhibitors used to treat CNS troubles etc.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 84. Document ID: BE 870266 A, CA 1113089 A, CH 636842 A, DE 2836616 A, FR 2403989 A, GB 2003876 A, GB 2003876 B, IT 1106111 B, JP 54048709 A, JP 88015260 B, NL 7809085 A, US 4134918 A, ZA 7804635 A

L2: Entry 84 of 84 File: DWPI Jan 2, 1979

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1979-04113B
DERWENT-WEEK: 197903
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TITLE: 2-Fluoro-ethylamine derivs. - are decarboxylase inhibitors used to inhibit cellular growth, and antimicrobials, antivirals, antifungals, antibacterials, etc.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

Generate Collection

Term	Documents
PARKINSON$	0
PARKINSON.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	12641
PARKINSONAL.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	1
PARKINSONAND.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	1
PARKINSONDISEASE.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	6
PARKINSONE.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	1
PARKINSONEAN.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	2
PARKINSONHS.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	2
PARKINSONI.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	2
PARKINSONIA.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	5
(L1 AND (PARKINSON$ SAME TREAT$ SAME GABA)).USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI.	84

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Display 10 Documents, starting with Document: 84

Display Format: TI Change Format